THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

By The National Republican Company. Officer Pa. Avenue, Cor. Tenth and D Sts

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION PER YEAR BY MAIL (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE) Daily Edition (postpain)..... \$8.00 Weekly Edition (postpaid)...... 1.50

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Washington, D. 1.

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advertisements can be obtained. LONDON AND PARIS, THE REPUBLICAN WILL be found on file at the American Exchange in Europe, No. 449 Strand, London; the American Exchange in Paris, No. 35

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Boulevard des Capucines.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN delivered by carriers to any part of the city and suburbs, regularly and early, at the following rates: Fer Month.....

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

Ivers effort is being made to have THE REPUBLICAN circuit early and promptly in all parts of the city.

Lettons who do not receive their paper, or who have
any cause of complaint, will oblige by non-young the ap ee, either in parson or by postal card.

Persons leaving the city during the number can have The REPUBLICAN sent them by mail for any length of time, and the address changed as often as desired, by ctyring the Lusiners office,

PERHAPS the democratic editors will not approve of a discussion of the tariff question. Well, then, we will disense it.

THE American people turned the rascals out in 1861. The rascals demand reinstatement now in the name of re-fawm.

WHAT discord is this about turning rascals out when chiefly Garfield republicans are in? The democrats did not call them rascals in 1881.

THERE can be no monopoly unless competition is prohibited. Therefore manufacturing cannot be a monopoly any more than lying.

A GENERAL strike among the telegraph operators would slow down general business matters considerably, but it would greatly promote the sale of postage stamps.

THE New York Son is dreadfully auxious to know whether some public money is going to be stolen with which a telegraph is to be constructed to accommodate the President when he leaves present telegraph lines on his western trip. We are informed that the treasury is not to be invaded, but that the new extensions will be the work of the Western Union company, probably in the line of their business. Rest, perturbed editor, rest.

THE American consul at Montercy, Mexico, baying been maltreated by some Mexicans, a very spontaneous correspondent telegraphs the fact, and adds that citizens regret the breach between the two governments, but the United States must take notice of it. If the correspondent could be induced to withdraw his declaration of war and institute an inquiry, it is barely possible that the ruffianism complained of would be found not to have been strictly official.

SECRETARY LINCOLN says that the fellow who boldly reported General Crook as slaudering himself coined the story out of whole cloth. Of course he did. The pity of it is that he and others like him will go on inventing just such lies continually and putting them in e reulation. And these lies, being for the most part unexposed, are treated as evidence, and help to form the public judgment on the acts and motives of men. Such posts are more inlurious to society than the cholera.

WHEN fabrics made from India cotton were being brought to the United States by northern traders, to the detriment of American cotton planters, who were thereby deprived of a market for their raw material, South Carolina, under the lead of Lowndes and Calhoun, demanded and secured the passage of the protective tariff of 1816. When the invention of the cotton gin enabled American cotton growers to compete successfully with India in the European markets, then South Carolina demanded free trade, and marched angrily up to the verge of civil war in opposition to the protective system. Jackson disciplined her. and Calhoun, by voting for the compromise act of 1833, escaped arrest and arraignment on a charge of treason.

The modern democracy is divided between the Jackson and the Calhonn schools-the former for protection and the latter for a revcaue only tariff. Will they straddle, or split, or rem t the discussion to the congressional districts? On this question hangs the speak-

Thus four hundred republicans who have

to be heard from who could, by centering on stuff we know not. some stranger, beat them very decidedly. Meanwhile the Times can amuse itself by serious discussions as to whether the four hundred will or will not respectively remain steadfast to their present inclining. We note the taffy which the Washington bureau of the Times administers daily to its enterprising proprietor.

A Dalay of a Reformer.

Those of the people of the United States who know anything at all of the rise and progress of reform as an industry know that among its loudest champions none have achieved greater renown than Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Press of Tuesday contained some extracts from letters written by Mr. Barker, and by him furnished for publication. Coming as they do from Mr. Barker himself, they must be accepted as exhibiting the proper spirit of reform. If they had been written by Mr. James McManes, the celebrated Philadelphia machine boss, with whom, as will be seen below, Mr. Barker consorted for a brief season in the interest of reform, they might appear to be tainted the least bit with the sordid ways of the mere politician; but when Mr. Barker consents to dally with decoit, and to put up little jobs, we know that he is doing stantly the indignation which begins to rise within us at the confessions he makes.

Mr. Barker intimates that he is writing a book or pamphlet all about his connection with Gen. Garfield's nomination. He "admitted" in his interview with the Press that he had the entire management of the Garfield interest at Chicago before and after the nomination. "The oft-repeated charges," he added, "that the late President Garfield was not true to the Hon. John Sherman I know to be absolutely false. But as I some day propose to write a history of the movement which led to Garfield's nomination and election, I can to-day only produce a copy of connected memoranda prepared by me eighteen months ago, but never published."

The "connected memoranda" being furnished the Press, that journal furnishes an abstract, from which we make a few extracts. It says:

The memoranda referred to comprise a batch of the events that occurred prior to June, 1880. These indicate almost conclusively that the move-ment to bring Gen, Garneld to the front as the republican candidate for the presidency had its origin in Philadelphia, and was brought about at the suggestion and through the influence of Wharton Barker. The movement first manifested itself as early as May, 1879, in the editorial columns of the Penn Month'y, a periodical controlled by Mr. Bar-ker. It was not until Dec. 29, 1879, however, that Mr. Barker directly opened the question of Gen. Garfield's possible candidacy. On that date head-dressed a letter to the general himself, and, after a personal conference with him, early in January, 1880, active steps were taken for immediate organ-

As Mr. Barker had at the outset declared, the oft-repeated charges that the late President Garfield was not true to the Hou. John Sherman I know to be absolutely false," he must expect us to go a little slow in believing his story that "early in January, 1880, active steps were taken for immediate organization" in Gen. Garfield's interest 'after a personal conference with him."

Under date of Feb. 2, 1880, Mr. Barker wrote to Gen. Garfield, stating among other things:

was very great, under the belief that you were a to be called to the public service? but your letter to me, called out by a short article in the Jewn Monthly, giving rea why Gen. Grant would not do and why you would do, has changed the opposition into support. In a word, that letter of yours, stating how you became a member of the Cobden club, in my hands has worked the change.

The letter of Gen. Garfield here referred to appears to have been used by Mr. Barker somewhat against the interests of Gen. Garfield's candidate, but there is no evidence that its author intended it for any such use. We now come to an interesting chapter in the history of Mr. Barker's political life and services. As Satan to Michael, evil to good, and reform to mere ordinary politics, so had been "Jem" McManes to Wharton Barker, It was deemed immoral by the Barker school, composed, as it was, of the "better class," to vote at the same ballot box with the depraved "Jem." But we find that Mr. Barker, on April 19, addressed a letter to the late Presi-

At my office, this morning, I had a conference with the Hon. Wayne McVesgh and Mr. James McManes, which I belive will result in a public leclaration on the part of Mr. McManes, the whole Philadelphia delegation, and of many country delegates to the Culcago convention.

deat, in which he said :

This move I am quite sure will end the Grant movement the country over, and so far will be a great gain; the move will at first aid Mr. Blaine, but I believe I understand how to move so as to kill him, and at the Chicago convention I hope the nomination will go as we want to have it.

Here we find "Jem" transformed into "Mr. James," and, sandwiched between those two eminent reformers, Wharton Barker and the Hon. Wayne McVengh, getting up a diversion in favor of Mr. Blaine, which Mr. Barker was confident he understood "how to move so as to kill him." He claims to have written this to Gen. Garfield, as above quoted, winding up with the words, "and at the Chicago convention I hope the nomination will go as see want to have it." In reply to

this Gen. Garfield said : It is becoming every day more apparent that the friends of the leading presidential candidates are becoming embinered against each other to uch an extent that, whichever of the three may be nominated, there would be much hostility of eling in the conduct of the campaign. It will be most unfortunate if we go into the contest handicapped by the animosities of the leading politi-

From this some would infer that Gen. Garfield feared that the good of the party might render the defeat of Blaine, Sherman, and Grant necessary, and that in such an event he might be persuaded to relent to the solicitations of Barker, McManes & Co. The bond between Mr. James McManes and Mr. Wharton Barker became so strong that on May 19 Mr. McManes received this note from Mr. Barker:

I want to see you before noon, if possible. You can make a move in Illinois that will without doubt destroy Grant's chances and make your voice almost supreme at Chicago, June 2. Please let me know where I can see you. I shall be at my office all day.

Oh reform! what deeds are done in thy ambo amed themselves to the New York name. Mr. McManes to be made "supreme Times concurring their presidential prefer- at Chicago by a hint from his new chum in ences, will not be offended, we trust, at the the cause of reform. We forbear comment.

suggestion that there are several millions yet What motive the press has in printing this

Is it an attack on Mr. Barker, or it is a reflection on the memory of Gen. Garfield ?

Washington and Madison on the Tariff. President Washington declared in his first message to congress that "the safety and interest of the people require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essentials, particularly for military supplies." This was the beginning of the present protective policy of the government. Washington did not have the advantage of the latter day training, or he would have known that he was suggesting a violation of the constitution which, according to Watterson, permits a tariff "for revenue only." In his second message Washington said: "Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequance not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way that shall appear oligible," Washington presided over the convention that framed the constitution, and yet he did not know that it was unconstitutional to encourage manufactures.

The second law enacted in the United States was a tariff law. It was introduced by James Madison, and so far was it from being "for revenue only" that its objects were announced in the preamble as follows: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debt of the United States, and the encouragement and PROTECTION of manufactures, that duties be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise imported." (See U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 24.) But, then, Madison did not understand the constitution as well as does the Washington Post, although he took some part in its formation. In 1828, after Mr. Madison had devoted

forty years to the consideration of questions arising under the constitution, he made an elaborate argument in favor of the protective system, in which he said: "A further evidence in support of the constitutional power to PROTECT and foster manufactures by regulations of trade-an evidence that ought of itself to settle the question-is the uniform and political sanction given in that power for nearly forty years, with a concurrence or acquiescence of every state government orrespondence, forming a complete narrative of throughout the same period, and, it may be added, through all the vicissitudes of party which marked that period." Mr. Madison maintained in the above that congress could protect American industries under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, as well as under the power to lay duties and imposts to provide for the general welfare of the United States, Congress may lay an embargo on all importations whatever, or on the products of any particular nation. A revenue tariff now affords ample protection, but if it did not a tariff for protection would be just as constitutional as the one enacted for that avowed purpose at the instance of Madison, and approved by President Washington July 4, 1780. Will the revenue-onlyites please expose the ignorance of the Fathers of the Republic?

Does anybody believe that there are any men in the world who would not be denounced as rascals, without testimony or a hearing, and the turning of them out demanded by certain The opposition to you here a year or two since papers, if they should be so unfortimate as

> THE assumption, by a certain class of editors, that coarse and unsustained assaults upon everybody in office are relished by the public is an insult to the American people. Comof journalism.

THE New York Tribune says that Mr. Blaine won't have it : and the Tribane knows.

Amusements and Recreations. The following amusements and recreations

are advertised: Mount Vernon-Steamer Corcoran leaves at 10

m. Norfolk-Steamers George Leary and Excelsior. Lower Cedar Point-Steamer Armenta leaves at a. m. Driver's Summer Garden—The Melrose Sisters.

Driver's Summer Garden—The Agricos Saters, the Jackley Wonders, and the fancy bleyelists, Messrs, Milmot and Alden.

The Swimming School—Open day and night, Abner's Summer Garden—Miss Grace Moreth, Mr.W. H. Stanley, and Prof. Chas. Arth's orchestra.

Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz. The following dispatches have been received by the surgeon general marine hospital service:

VERA CRUZ, MEX., July 18.—Yellow fever prevail ing with unusual severity. Ninety deaths in May 201 in June, 144 to date in July. The number of nev cases is diminishing, especially amongst the ship ping, for want of material. The exceptional lea ping, for want of misterial. The exceptional teature has been the prevalence of the diseas amongst shipping, which is usually exempt. No counting steamers of the Alexander line, sever per cent, of American sailors have died. The fever commenced in this portamong the sailors of Norwegian vessels. These have suffered most of them clear for our gulf ports. Sufficient fact collected, will report by mail. GUTIERAS, Assistant surgeon marine hospital service.

New Obleans, July 18.—The steamship Bute-shire arrived at quarantine July 17 with six cases of yellow fever on board. Has bad thirteen in all. The steamship Morchant arrived at quarantine July 16, reported one death from yellow fever. Both from Vera Ciuz. Information delayed be-cause the wires are down between New Orleans and Port Eads.

John Johns, M. D., President board of health.

Surgeon Gen. Hamilton says that no case of rellow fever has yet appeared on shore in the inited States, and he believes the precautions taken will prevent its ingress beyond quarantine limits.

The Alleged Frauds in the Duluth Land Office.

The commissioner of the general land office was notified yesterday by telegraph of the arrest at Duluth, Minn., of a man named Gordon on the supposition of his having been concerned in the frauds for which Mitchell, the register of the land office at that place, has been arrested. Gordon was bound over to the next term of the United States court. A special agent of the general land office is to ent to Duluth to investigate the office

Swope's Resignation Withdrawn. The resignation of A. M. Swope, as colector of the new seventh district of Kentucky, was withdrawn yesterday and a new bond was sent to him for execution.

Evidently Not For Tilden.

It is manifest folly to wasto time and breath in fruitless controversies over candidates, possible or impossible. If any man wants to be the next president of the United States very badly, let him something in the year before the convention which will make the people of the country fee that he is the one man of all others for the place

Exactly So !

Rechester Post-Express.

If Mr. Tilden is really enjoying such rude realth, why this constant, claborate, and mysteri ons declaration that the man who doesn't believe that he is, is a list and a horse thief?

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures, Since the census clerks waded through the books of the register of the treasury, three years ago, to ascertain how many of our hands are held abroad, no positive information has been given on that point. The treasurer knows how much money he sends to foreign holders every quarter in the payment of interest on United States bonds, but that does not tell the whole story. Large numbers of foreign holders do not receive their interest direct. It goes to representatives in New York, and is by them forwarded. It is not known what proportion of foreign bolders of government bonds get their dividends through middle men, but it is estimated that less than half require the services of middle men. The treasurer sent \$183,275,17 to fereign bondhelders direct last quarter, \$79,948.50 to the holders of 4 percents., \$18,368,12 to holders of 41 per cents, \$1,830,37 to holders of 3 per cents., and \$50,227.18 to holders of 31 per cents. This sum represents about \$180,000,000 in bonds, and if it be true that 40 per cent, of foreign owners receive their interest through American agents, and that is believed to be a liberal estimate, about \$300,000,000 of the national debt is held across the water, or less than 20 per cent. There are over 60,000 accounts on the register's books. "Checks are sent out to that number of

persons four times a year," said the treasury official who communicated the above financial who has hied himself away to the rock ribbed coast of Maine, not to consume 140 days in cutting old stone, but to hand around intelligence, every check being inclosed in a separato envelope. English investors have a prejudice against our registered bands, awing to the trouble they are put to when they want to sell them, and very few are held there. In France, however, it is different. The French prefer the registered to the coupon bonds, showing that they are held in that country for permanent investment, the idea of possible sale not having lufluenced the purchaser. Only a few years ago a very large proportion of the debt was held in the money centers of the old world. New about \$1,300,000,000 out of the \$1,600. 000,000 is held at home."

Cabinet ministers sometimes get funny, like other people. The other day one of the sceretaries, so the story goes, strolled into another department with an acquaintance from the country. "These buttons," said he, pointing to a double row of black buttons set in the desk of his brother minister, "connect with wires running to the rooms of the bureau officers and heads of divisions of the department. When the secretary wants to call of these officials he thumbs the proper button, a bell rings at the other end and the gentleman answers quickly Sometimes the secretary wants to have a general conference or desires to summon all the heads of bureaus and divisions. When he wants to do this all he has to do is to run down these rows of buttons as you would over the keys of a piano, this way," and suiting the action to the word he touched the buttons one after another, pressing them sharply. "In less than a minute the room will be full of very clever gentlemen anxious to find out what they are wanted for. As they are filing in we will go out. Ah, here they come When you are over my way, drop in, Mr. Secretary. Good bye."

The visiting statesman has carefully shunned that particular department since his explanation of the operation of the electric buttons to his rural friend. He thinks it might be unhealthy in that locality.

The "bears" are making a vicious attack on the Union Pacific's "Oregan short line." This new line is 412 miles in length, and was built at a cost of about \$16,000,000. The "shorts" are carrying on a vigorous campaign by circulating letters to newspapers showing the barronness of the prospects.

"The position of the wheat market is more legitimate than it has been for months," said the speculator. " The foreign markets are better and the export demand is increasing, while the price in Great Britain is six shill ings less than the average for ten years. By the way, grain men are waking up to

the fact that the Pacific coast is exerting an increasing influence on the wheat markets of the world from year to year. Strange as it mon scolds and libelers ought to be turned out | may seem, California wheat is taken almost exclusively abroad. The merchant fleets of the world drift from west to east, making the circuit of the earth about once a year. A vessel will leave New Orleans or some other American port in the spring, say, with a cargo for Liverpool. This cargo is unloaded, and the vessel starts for Asiatic or Australian waters, taking coal, if nothing else offers. If China is reached in time a cargo of tea is obtained, and brought direct to San Francisco. If too late, something else is taken, and when a cargo for the American or European trade is picked up the vessel starts across the Pacific. It often happens that the vessels sail light from Liverpool to San Francisco, which explains how it is possible for Californians to burn English coal, as they do And on the Pacific coast there is certainty of getting a cargo, vessels being chartered for months ahead to carry wheat from California to Liverpool. It generally takes a vessel four or five months to make the passage around cape, and in that period cargo has probably changed the the hands twenty times, possibly a hundred times. Grain is carried from California boat to Liverpool at rates but little higher than warehouse rates. These vessels are in reality little else than floating elevators or storehouses. I very much doubt whether the railways will be able to divert much of the wheat carrying trade across the continent, unless a demand for the California product should spring up in the castern and central states, which is not at all unlikely. It is a superior grade of wheat, however, and is gaining in popularity in England. grain merchants and speculators keep their eyes on the California wheat fields as closely nowadays as they do upon the wheat producing states of the west and northwest,' Gold, Silver, and Notes,

The statement of the United States treasrer shows gold, silver, and United States notes in the treasury to-day, as follows: iold coin and bullion.......\$199,733,7

28,175,775 54,130,318 Certificates outstanding:

An Indian Visitor.

Hump, a Sioux chief from the Chevenne river agency, accompanied by the Indian agent, William A. Swan, and a half breed boy interpreter, called on the secretary of the in-terior to-day. Hump said he had not come here begging, but had come at his own ex-pense to see if the stories he had heard of the "white man's country" were true. Secre-tary Teller gave him transportation to the Hampton Indian school and return, so that he might visit that institution.

Amsterdam Agricultural Exhibition. The united agricultural societies of the Netherlands will hold an international agricultural exhibition at Amsterdam, to open July 23, 1884, and to continue until Aperust 9 The exhibition will consist of ons: Domestic animals, dairy groducts, agricultural machinery and imple- reserved.

ments, means of assisting agricultural in struction, and bee culture. Programmes and application for space can be obtained of the department of State.

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Thomas Hopes to Live to See it Fine ished--More Evidence on the Matter of

The Hill investigation resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Thomas an nounced that his engagements compelled him to retire temporarily from the case. He said that when he entered it he did not expect the investigation to last over two weeks, but it now looked to him as though it might stretch out to the crack of doom. He compared the investigation to a good old fashioned case of consumption, in which the patient outlived his physicians and friends. When Mr. Coleman had offered all the papers he could find in the Treasury department, and there were no documents in that building that had not been submitted to the committee, and if he (Mr. Thomas) and the members of the committee were still living when Mr. Coleman got through, he would return to this city und take part in the closing arguments of counsel. He referred sureastically to the mysterious absence of Mr. Murch, and paid his compliments to Messra. Steinmetz and Wilbur as the "greatest patriots the world has ever known since the days of Aaron Burr." Mr. Thomasadded that while away he would continue to think of 15 per cent., and modified contracts, heating apparatus, salamande safes, &c., &c., and Murch,

the hat among the men who labor by the day whilst he lives at the Biggs' house." Mr. Coleman offered in evidence vouchers for moneys paid to George L. Damon on ac-count of safes and repairs thereto since 1876, for public buildings in New York, Philadel-phia, Boston, and other cities, for the majority of which safes no contracts were made. Mr. Coleman asked for the correspondence otween Mr. Hill and Mr. Damon in refer-

nce to safes and vaults since 1876.
Mr. Steinmetz was then recalled to testify in regard to the heating apparatus in the cus-tom house in Chicago, which he prenounced inferior in quality and workmanship; that most all the ventilators were bearded up in the large mail room and the atmosphere was

in a bad state.

Mr. Columna announced that the prosecution had closed the Damon case with the ex-ception of introducing the correspondence between Mr. Hill and Mr. Damon.

ween Mr. Hill and Mr. Damon.
Mr. Jacobs, of the architect's office, testified that Mr. Hill had pursued the practice of his predecessor (Mr. Potter), in obtaining safes for public buildings. Mr. Damon had furnished the safes since 1879.
Mr. Coleman objected to the testimony of this witness—a man who was as deep in the mire of this whole business as Mr. Hill himself. In the original charges he was as deeply

implicated as Hill.

Mr. Totten warmly replied that nobody was implicated by charges made by this person Murch—a self confessed cheat and rascal.

Mr. Coleman retorted that Mr. Murch had

not been so regarded by the newspapers, but they did characterize Hill as corrupt.

The chairman decided to hear Mr. Jacob's testimony. He said that safe men had said to him that they would like to furnish safes, but could not compete with Damon in his prices. The parana were representatives of price. The persons were representatives of the Herring Farrell Safe company. On cross-examination the witness said that there had been but one advertisement for safes since Was satisfied that Potter did not resign because he did not care to continue Mullett's practices; that had since followed by Hill. Witness's knowledge of the cost of the sates supplied was derived from the vouchers and orders passing through his hands. Witness was interested naturally in this

outrage. Mr. Coleman—Don't you know that if there has been any corruption going on in the supervising architect's office, you have been concerned in it! The witness (indignantly)—I know no such

investigation because he believed it to be an

thing.
Q. Don't you know that you have been accused of it A. By a man I never saw. I feel interested because the investigation concerns the whole The witness was asked if the office had not refrained from advertising for safes so as to aid Damon in his business.

He answered that he could not answer hat question.

Mr. Hill then took the stand, and said that Damon's figures were so low that other safe makers told him they could not compete. he indifference manifested by safe makers was the reason why advertisements were not nore frequent. Advertisements were made only to protect the department and get a Mr. Damon had not been given the slightest advantage over other dealers in

Mr. Totten asked if it was customary to advertise for one safe; Mr. Coleman objected, maintaining that the statute was arbitrary in requiring advertisement in every case.

Mr. Totten read a legal authority, wherein

it is held that advertisement is unnecessary in cases where special qualities are necessary. He held that safes were of this character, being covered by patents.

Mr. Coleman argued the contrary proposition at some length. He said that the statute

was clearly intended to prevent just what had seen done here—giving to one man all of the work of one kind. The witness, continuing said that safes were

usually required in haste, so that time could not be allowed for advertisement. Three or four kinds of safes were equal to Damon's safes, which were generally satisfactory.

Cross examination was deferred until today, and the committee adjourned. A Prize for a Scientific Essay. The State department is informed that the

Royal institute of higher studies at Florence has offered a prize of five thousand francs to the person presenting the best essay in Latin or Italian on the experimental method in science. Intending competitors can obtain further particulars by making application to the chancellor of the section of medicine and surgery of the institute. Appointments by the President.

The President has made the following appointments: M. R. Barr to be Indian inspector vice Geo. M. Chapman, resigned; W. S. Hurl burt to be receiver of public moneys at Chevenne, Wy. T., vice Wm. McGarvey, resigned. New Banks.

The acting comptroller of the currency

has autorized the First National bank of Burnet, Texas, to begin business with a capital of \$50,600, and the Dallas National bank of Dallas, Texas, with a capital of \$150,000. Keep Away from Quarantine.

The quarantine officer of the marine hospi tal service on duty at Ship island, Mississippi sound, has been instructed to prevent all non-infected vessels from anchoring within two miles of the quarantine station.

Annapolis Notes.

ANNAPOLIS, July 18 .- The practice ships, Dale and Constellation, with the Naval academy cadets, expect to remain at Portsmouth, N. H., where they arrived this week, until the first of August. They will then make a two weeks trip to sea, and on the return stop week at Hampton Roads, and thence pro-ced to Annapolis about the first of Septem-er. The Dale passed the brig Elpis, of West Hastlepool, from Genoa, Italy, to Baltimore, on the fifth of July, which carried the mail to Baltimore, The cruise so far has been Waldron, the white woman who last

week inflicted injuries upon Col. Waugh, father-in-law of Lieut, Bates, United States marine corps, was to-day adjudged a lunatic pauper and ordered to be sent to the Maryland hospital for the insane.

An Actor's Marital Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- A motion was made in the supreme court to-day to confirm the report of the referee in the suit of Mary Fearle against George Osmund Fearle, the actor. The referee reported in favor of an absolute divorce. An application for \$4,500 per year alimony, half the defendant's income. and \$1,000 counsel for was also made in behalf of the plaintiff. On behalf of the defendant it was urged that \$1,400 was amply sufficient for the comfort of the plaintiff. Decision was

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Kansas City Times No doubt she flirted-all girls do; But then, you know, she didn't mean it; To me in all things she was true-A blind man even could have seen it-But thorns are found near every rose, And after some few months we parted; A teardrop glistened on her nose

And I for days was broken bearted. A score of years have passed away Since then; I lately heard about her. Her hair has turned a trille gray, Her figure grown a great deal stouter. And I since then have married twice. My heart no longer reaches towards he for she has been a widow thrice. And lately's gone to keeping boarders.

DE LESSEPS is the father of cloven babies. o wonder he is scratching around to get the job digging another canal.

A CHICAGO man has been making "blood ranges" by injecting aniline into thera. His high-priced scheme has been exposed. An Indianapolis dog lived five weeks with-

out water or food, its faithful and sagacious mas-ter having forgotten that it was locked in. GEORGE WASHINGTON used to speculate in land. In those days there were no lard corners and the father of his country had to do the best he

could with his capital. A PERUVIAN living in Milan has made a clock entirely out of bread-nearly equal to the Yankee who makes health-lifts out of boarding house beefsteaks.

ACCORDING to the Picayune, in New Orleans when there is street shooting going on no wise peryou will be an innocent spectator. It is the innocent spectator who gets hit in the leg. THE most miserable man in the country to-

day is the chap who is not yet sober enough to know whether the fourth of July came on Christ-

mas or New Year's-New Fork Commercial. FASHIONABLE dressmakers have established themselves at Newport and Long Branch. They are to tell the young ladies what to wear at the hot hops, a nd to fix up strangers at short no

"Is Mr. PAYON about?" asked a customer at the bank. "Gone to Canada." said the gentle-man at the window, in a courteous, business way, "So!" said the customer. "How much is it? Who are his bondsmen?" THE truthful Picayune says: The merchant

who does not advertise makes no sacrifice in closing his store at dark, though he may expect his clerks will present him with a silver pitcher as a slight testimonial. TRANSLATED from the Omnibus: "Well,

Mrs. Meler, how goes it in the married life?"
At first went it not to the best, but since I from my husband separated am, come we right well with one another out." THE true soldier of the lord is not bothered about his uniform. If he has something to say for the good of souls he can say it without waiting for

his new muslin surplice to come home from the wash.-New Orleans Picayune. FROUDE succeeded in disgusting everybody with Carlyle. Now he has tackled the diet of worms, and will turn Martin Luther over for magazine article. In this case he cannot claim

"Well," said the lady whose husband had run away with the school ma'am, "there's one consolation; I know the inside facts of this dal, and that's more than those spiteful old maids agross the street do."-Boston Post. A VERY appetizing medicine is out, illus-

that Luther asked him to do it.

trated by an Indian trying to throw a bottle full of it down the throat of a snake with a bow gun, A bottle with a snake on it, however, is not likely to quiet the nerves of those inclined to jimjams. NOTHING disgusts the small boy so much as seeing a policeman riding on the back steps of street car. He can't see why a policeman, who

rides free, and weighs as much as five small boys, is of any more advantage to the car company than a small boy who doesn't pay. THE report that the churches of New York had been invited to hold strawberry festivals to raise funds in aid of the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue was not founded on fact. A colored church did offer to give an apple dumpling festival and

cake walk for the benefit of the pedestal, but that A PILL giver is in a tight place when he wants the public to know he "has returned to the city and will resume practice," &c., believing at the same time it is beneath the dignity of his prodoctor has the gall to ask that papers make such announcements free in his case, which is not all

ONE of the evils of the age, we are gravely informed by a philosophical contemporary, is the intense desire of men to accumulate riches speedily. But in this respect we should like to know of the age or the country where the same desire did not have as strong a development as now. As Flanegan, of Texas, inquired, "What are we here for?"

SomeBody put a small mud turtle, about the size of a silver dollar, in a bed at a New Jersey hotel, and the stranger who was assigned to that room, on preparing to retire, caught sight of it. He at once resumed his clothes, remark I expected to have a pretty lively night of it, but if they're as big as that, I don't propose to get in with 'em."—Natural History of New Jersey. A MOTHER in Rochester, N. Y., was taken

to the insane asylum and her infant was left in charge of its father. On a recent visit the doctor inquired how the child was getting along and what food he was giving it. the paternal nurse. "I buy impaired food and condemned milk for the baby, and it thrives well upon them.—What to Do With Babies. In Paris recently a woman was sentenced to an imprisonment of two months for insulting a minister of religion. She was iniatuated with him and determined that he should love her. She persecuted him so with her attentions that he

was compelled to call the law to his aid. In court

she said that she was determined to be loved by

priest as they were kinder and better than lay-ACCORDING to Henry Watterson, we are getting even with England for sending us the Hessian fly by sending them mosquitoes mixed up with corn and wheat shipments. revenge enough. If the samples, however, are not satisfactory, we can send them a few of the Ar-kansas variety, which, from all accounts, will probably fill the bill. No pun is intended .- Kan-

"JAREZ," said his wife sharply, "that man you hired last week is down with the lockjaw. Now I want to know if that's anything ketchin'?" And Jabez looked at her with tears in his eyes and said, in mournful tones, "Oh. no. No. No. Alas, no; 'tain't ketchin'." And he says, although she won't believe it, that he doesn't know what made her so outrageously mad about it .-Burtington Hawkeye.

"Young Calvin" wants to know if we believe that angels have wings, and why we think so?" We think they have, Calvin. We never saw their wings, but we know that whenever a young man becomes perfectly couvinced that he has met an angel he spends about all his spare time holding her tight with both arms, as though he feared she would fly away the minute he let go of her. And if they had no wings there would be no cause for this widespread, almost universal fear,- Eurlington Hawkeye

CANDOR.-Young Mr. Tremble, who is muite bright, was at a party one night and he was ite well looked at by the girls before he was in roduced. After the introduction he soon caught troduced. After the misself very popular. "Oh, in, Mr. Tremble," laughed Miss Molly at one of his witty remarks, "you remind me so much of a friend of mine." "Indeed, Miss," said Tremble, in what way?" "Oh, he looked just like he hadn't a bit of sense, but when one knew him, he was just too awfully cute for any use."-Merche ind Traveler.

An exchange says: "A man at Marion, Mich., was driving an old ox when he became angry and kicked him, hitting his jaw bone with ch force as to break his leg." And we have been fairly wild ever since we read the paper to know who or which got angry at whom or what, and if the ox kicked the man's jaw with such force as to break the ox's leg, or how it is? Or did the man kick the ox in the jawbone with such force as to break the ox's leg, and if so, which leg? It's one of those things which no man can find out, save only the man who kicked, or was being kicked, as the case may be.